

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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595 Western Desert	595 Western Desert	595 Western Desert
595 01 p [b] ⁶⁰	10 eng	52 i-long
595 02 t-laminal ⁰² [d-laminal] ⁶⁰ [t-interdental] ⁶¹ (free) [d-interdental] ^{60 61} (free)	11 l-laminal ⁰² [l-interdental] ⁶¹ (free)	53 a [a-front] ⁶⁵ (free) [ash-dot] ^{06 66} (free) [ash-dot-retroflexed] ⁶⁴ [alpha] ^{07 67} (free)
595 03 t [d] ⁶⁰	12 l	54 a-long
595 04 t-retroflex [d-retroflex] ⁶⁰	13 l-retroflex	55 upsilon [u] ⁶⁸ (free) [upsilon-retroflexed] ⁶⁴ [o] ⁶⁹ (free) [upsilon-voiceless] ⁷⁰ (allo, limited)
595 05 k [g] ⁶⁰	14 r-flap ⁰³ [r-trill] (free)	56 u-long
595 06 m	15 r-approximant-retroflex ⁰⁴	57 yod
595 07 n-laminal ⁰² [n-interdental] ⁶¹ (free)	51 i [iotal] ⁶² (allo, free) [e-mid] ^{05 63} (free) [i-retroflexed] ⁶⁴	58 w
595 08 n		
595 09 n-retroflex		

- 595 \$a Western Desert Language \$b Ooldea \$d Pama-Nyungan \$e Western Australia \$f 4000 (all Wati dialects and languages) \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Jim Lorentz (review) \$g John Crothers (editor)
- 595 \$a Douglas, W. H. \$b 1955 \$c Phonology of the Australian Aboriginal Language spoken at Ooldea, South Australia, 1951-1952 \$d Oceania 25.216-229 \$q informants \$r unknown
- 595 \$a Douglas, W. H. \$b 1964 \$c An introduction to the Western Desert Language \$d Oceania Ling. Monographs No. 4 revised
- 595 \$a INTONATION \$A Douglas (1955) gives contour diagrams for 7 different intonational contours. (p.223-224) The contours indicate the following attitudes: surprise, authoritative, explanation, eagerness, impatience, non-committal, and curiosity. In the Warburton Ranges dialects 9 different intonational contours indicating the following attitudes are given in Douglas (1964): authoritative, interest/surprise, deference/request, detached interest/mild surprise, excitement, derision/sarcasm, eagerness/fear, impatience, curiosity. (p.20-25)
- 595 \$a STRESS \$A "Syllable stress...[is] predictable [and] non-phonemic. When unaffected by heavier intonational [= sentence] stress, syllable stress falls on the first syllable of each word. In words of more than three syllables a secondary stress generally falls on the third syllable.... Interrogative particles always carry sentence stress.... Items to which the speaker wishes to direct special attention carry extra [sentence] stress." (Douglas 1955, p.222)
- 595 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)V(:)(C) \$A For phoneme distribution and consonant clusters see p.226-227.
- 595 02 \$A Dental-laminal "refers to a simultaneous contact of the tongue-tip with the back of the lower teeth, and of the tongue-blade with the alveolar ridge...." (p.218)
- 595 03 \$A /r-flap/ is "a voiced alveolar liquid, freely fluctuating, without contrast, with a light alveolar flap, which becomes a trill in emphasized speech." (p.219)
- 595 04 \$A /r-approximant-retroflex/ is "a voiced cerebral (retroflex) continuant." (p.219)
- 595 05 \$A [e-mid] is described as "mid open-to-close."
- 595 06 \$A [ash-dot] is described as "low-close" and "tending towards front." (p.221)
- 595 07 \$A [alpha] is described as "slightly rounded." (p.221)
- 595 60 \$A Stops are voiced "when preceded by a nasal consonant medially." (p.218)

- 595 61 \$A Laminals may become interdentals before /upsilon, a/. (p.218)
- 595 62 \$A /i/ may be realized as [iota] "word-initially, except before non-syllabic vocoids, word-medially, preceding alveolar consonants, [and] preceding the voiced velar nasal [eng]." (p.220)
- 595 63 \$A [e-mid] occurs "word-medially preceding alveolar consonants, freely fluctuating with [iota] and [i] in this position without contrasting." (p.220)
- 595 64 \$A Vowels are retroflexed "before [retroflex] consonants word-initially and -medially." (p.220)
- 595 65 \$A [a-front] occurs "in free fluctuation with [a] before bilabial and [lamino-alveolar] consonants word-initially and -medially, without contrast." (p.221)
- 595 66 \$A [ash-dot] occurs "word-initially and -medially in free fluctuation with [a] preceding alveolar consonants and word-finally in unstressed syllables." (p.221)
- 595 67 \$A [alpha] occurs "in free fluctuation with [a] before velars initially, and between velars word-medially, or when preceded by [w] and followed by a velar." (p.221)
- 595 68 \$A [u] occurs "in free fluctuation with [upsilon] before [lamino-alveolar] consonants." (p.221)
- 595 69 \$A [o] occurs "in free fluctuation with [upsilon] before velars word-medially." (p.221)
- 595 70 \$A /upsilon/ is voiceless "utterance finally only, following [eng] in rapid utterances of the past tense verbal suffix "ngu." (p.221)